97B

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

A THESIS Submitted by

Paul E. Benedict (B.A., University of Rochester)

Carolyn Brewer (B.A., Mount Holyoke College)

Juliana Matthews (B.A., C. W. Post College)

Joseph Polhemus (B.S. American University)

Sharon Schwartz (B.S., Cornell University)

Layne C. Suss (B.S., University of Illinois)

Robin Teicholz (B.A., Ithaca College)

Dolores Thomas (B.A., Boston State College)

Jan Tuemmler (B.A., University of Maryland)

Alan Tweedy (B.A., West Virginia Wesleyan College)

Curtis P. Wilkins (B.A., Olivet College)

In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Degree

of Master of Science in Social Service

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

A THESIS
Submitted by

Paul E. Benedict (B.A., University of Rochester)

Carolyn Brewer (B.A., Mount Holyoke College)

Juliana Matthews (B.A., C. W. Post College)

Joseph Polhemus (B.S. American University)

Sharon Schwartz (B.S., Cornell University)

Layne C. Suss (B.S., University of Illinois)

Robin Teicholz (B.A., Ithaca College)

Dolores Thomas (B.A., Boston State College)

Jan Tuemmler (B.A., University of Maryland)

Alan Tweedy (B.A., West Virginia Wesleyan College)

Curtis P. Wilkins (B.A., Olivet College)

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

A THESIS Submitted by

Paul E. Benedict (B.A., University of Rochester)

Carolyn Brewer (B.A., Mount Holyoke College)

Juliana Matthews (B.A., C. W. Post College)

Joseph Polhemus (B.S. American University)

Sharon Schwartz (B.S., Cornell University)

Layne C. Suss (B.S., University of Illinois)

Robin Teicholz (B.A., Ithaca College)

Dolores Thomas (B.A., Boston State College)

Jan Tuemmler (B.A., University of Maryland)

Alan Tweedy (B.A., West Virginia Wesleyan College)

Curtis P. Wilkins (B.A., Olivet College)

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

A THESIS Submitted by

Paul E. Benedict (B.A., University of Rochester)

Carolyn Brewer (B.A., Mount Holyoke College)

Juliana Matthews (B.A., C. W. Post College)

Joseph Polhemus (B.S. American University)

Sharon Schwartz (B.S., Cornell University)

Layne C. Suss (B.S., University of Illinois)

Robin Teicholz (B.A., Ithaca College)

Dolores Thomas (B.A., Boston State College)

Jan Tuemmler (B.A., University of Maryland)

Alan Tweedy (B.A., West Virginia Wesleyan College)

Curtis P. Wilkins (B.A., Olivet College)

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

A THESIS Submitted by

Paul E. Benedict (B.A., University of Rochester)

Carolyn Brewer (B.A., Mount Holyoke College)

Juliana Matthews (B.A., C. W. Post College)

Joseph Polhemus (B.S. American University)

Sharon Schwartz (B.S., Cornell University)

Layne C. Suss (B.S., University of Illinois)

Robin Teicholz (B.A., Ithaca College)

Dolores Thomas (B.A., Boston State College)

Jan Tuemmler (B.A., University of Maryland)

Alan Tweedy (B.A., West Virginia Wesleyan College)

Curtis P. Wilkins (B.A., Olivet College)

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

A THESIS
Submitted by

Paul E. Benedict (B.A., University of Rochester)

Carolyn Brewer (B.A., Mount Holyoke College)

Juliana Matthews (B.A., C. W. Post College)

Joseph Polhemus (B.S. American University)

Sharon Schwartz (B.S., Cornell University)

Layne C. Suss (B.S., University of Illinois)

Robin Teicholz (B.A., Ithaca College)

Dolores Thomas (B.A., Boston State College)

Jan Tuemmler (B.A., University of Maryland)

Alan Tweedy
(B.A., West Virginia Wesleyan College)

Curtis P. Wilkins (B.A., Olivet College)

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

A THESIS Submitted by

Paul E. Benedict (B.A., University of Rochester)

Carolyn Brewer (B.A., Mount Holyoke College)

Juliana Matthews (B.A., C. W. Post College)

Joseph Polhemus (B.S. American University)

Sharon Schwartz (B.S., Cornell University)

Layne C. Suss (B.S., University of Illinois)

Robin Teicholz (B.A., Ithaca College)

Dolores Thomas (B.A., Boston State College)

Jan Tuemmler (B.A., University of Maryland)

Alan Tweedy (B.A., West Virginia Wesleyan College)

Curtis P. Wilkins (B.A., Olivet College)

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

A THESIS
Submitted by

Paul E. Benedict (B.A., University of Rochester)

Carolyn Brewer (B.A., Mount Holyoke College)

Juliana Matthews (B.A., C. W. Post College)

Joseph Polhemus (B.S. American University)

Sharon Schwartz (B.S., Cornell University)

Layne C. Suss (B.S., University of Illinois)

Robin Teicholz (B.A., Ithaca College)

Dolores Thomas (B.A., Boston State College)

Jan Tuemmler (B.A., University of Maryland)

Alan Tweedy (B.A., West Virginia Wesleyan College)

Curtis P. Wilkins (B.A., Olivet College)

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

This study was divided into three general areas of investigation--a recidivism analysis; an analysis of selected programs; and, a completion/non-completion analysis.

Recidivism Analysis

The comparison between the expected recidivism rate (30.6%) and the actual recidivism rate (15.4%) revealed a significant reduction in recidivism for the first 156 men and women who were released from Framingham since it became a coeducational facility. The impact of the Framingham program on recidivism was much more significant for women--from 33.9% (expected rate) to 15.2% actual rate--than it was for men--from 22.3% (expected rate) to 15.9% (actual rate). The Framingham program was also found to be especially effective in reducing recidivism for men and women who had histories of drug abuse.

Program Analyses

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

This study was divided into three general areas of investigation—a recidivism analysis; an analysis of selected programs; and, a completion/non-completion analysis.

Recidivism Analysis

The comparison between the expected recidivism rate (30.6%) and the actual recidivism rate (15.4%) revealed a significant reduction in recidivism for the first 156 men and women who were released from Framingham since it became a coeducational facility. The impact of the Framingham program on recidivism was much more significant for women--from 33.9% (expected rate) to 15.2% actual rate--than it was for men--from 22.3% (expected rate) to 15.9% (actual rate). The Framingham program was also found to be especially effective in reducing recidivism for men and women who had histories of drug abuse.

Program Analyses

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

This study was divided into three general areas of investigation--a recidivism analysis; an analysis of selected programs; and, a completion/non-completion analysis.

Recidivism Analysis

The comparison between the expected recidivism rate (30.6%) and the actual recidivism rate (15.4%) revealed a significant reduction in recidivism for the first 156 men and women who were released from Framingham since it became a coeducational facility. The impact of the Framingham program on recidivism was much more significant for women--from 33.9% (expected rate) to 15.2% actual rate--than it was for men--from 22.3% (expected rate) to 15.9% (actual rate). The Framingham program was also found to be especially effective in reducing recidivism for men and women who had histories of drug abuse.

Program Analyses

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

This study was divided into three general areas of investigation -- a recidivism analysis; an analysis of selected programs; and, a completion/non-completion analysis.

Recidivism Analysis

The comparison between the expected recidivism rate (30.6%) and the actual recidivism rate (15.4%) revealed a significant reduction in recidivism for the first 156 men and women who were released from Framingham since it became a coeducational facility. The impact of the Framingham program on recidivism was much more significant for women--from 33.9% (expected rate) to 15.2% actual rate--than it was for men--from 22.3% (expected rate) to 15.9% (actual rate). The Framingham program was also found to be especially effective in reducing recidivism for men and women who had histories of drug abuse.

Program Analyses

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

This study was divided into three general areas of investigation--a recidivism analysis; an analysis of selected programs; and, a completion/non-completion analysis.

Recidivism Analysis

The comparison between the expected recidivism rate (30.6%) and the actual recidivism rate (15.4%) revealed a significant reduction in recidivism for the first 156 men and women who were released from Framingham since it became a coeducational facility. The impact of the Framingham program on recidivism was much more significant for women--from 33.9% (expected rate) to 15.2% actual rate--than it was for men--from 22.3% (expected rate) to 15.9% (actual rate). The Framingham program was also found to be especially effective in reducing recidivism for men and women who had histories of drug abuse.

Program Analyses

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

This study was divided into three general areas of investigation--a recidivism analysis; an analysis of selected programs; and, a completion/non-completion analysis.

Recidivism Analysis

The comparison between the expected recidivism rate (30.6%) and the actual recidivism rate (15.4%) revealed a significant reduction in recidivism for the first 156 men and women who were released from Framingham since it became a coeducational facility. The impact of the Framingham program on recidivism was much more significant for women--from 33.9% (expected rate) to 15.2% actual rate--than it was for men--from 22.3% (expected rate) to 15.9% (actual rate). The Framingham program was also found to be especially effective in reducing recidivism for men and women who had histories of drug abuse.

Program Analyses

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

This study was divided into three general areas of investigation -- a recidivism analysis; an analysis of selected programs; and, a completion/non-completion analysis.

Recidivism Analysis

The comparison between the expected recidivism rate (30.6%) and the actual recidivism rate (15.4%) revealed a significant reduction in recidivism for the first 156 men and women who were released from Framingham since it became a coeducational facility. The impact of the Framingham program on recidivism was much more significant for women--from 33.9% (expected rate) to 15.2% actual rate--than it was for men--from 22.3% (expected rate) to 15.9% (actual rate). The Framingham program was also found to be especially effective in reducing recidivism for men and women who had histories of drug abuse.

Program Analyses

THE EFFECTS OF A COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE: A CONTINUED ANALYSIS

This study was divided into three general areas of investigation -- a recidivism analysis; an analysis of selected programs; and, a completion/non-completion analysis.

Recidivism Analysis

The comparison between the expected recidivism rate (30.6%) and the actual recidivism rate (15.4%) revealed a significant reduction in recidivism for the first 156 men and women who were released from Framingham since it became a coeducational facility. The impact of the Framingham program on recidivism was much more significant for women--from 33.9% (expected rate) to 15.2% actual rate--than it was for men--from 22.3% (expected rate) to 15.9% (actual rate). The Framingham program was also found to be especially effective in reducing recidivism for men and women who had histories of drug abuse.

Program Analyses